THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*—

Number 11 of Volume 22. SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 18, 1842. *Whole Number* 1,105.

TERMS OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN,

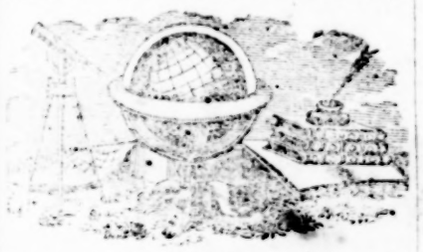
CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The Western Carolinian is published every *Friday Morning*, at $2 per annum *in advance*—or $2 50 if paid within *three months*—otherwise $3 *will invariably be charged*. ☞ No paper will be discontinued except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square—(of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this small type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cent. for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements not on the publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor on business *must be POST PAID, or they will not be attended to.*

Salisbury Male and Female Academy.



THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday in February, (14th,) under the direction of the subscriber, in the large rooms, at present occupied by the Rev. John D. Scheck.

TERMS:

Spelling, Writing, Reading and Arithmetic, $5 00
Grammar, Geography, History, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy, including the use of globes, 7 50

Pupils will be charged from the time they enter.

JACOB CRIM.

Any person fully acquainted with the character of Rev. Mr. Crim, and his qualifications as an instructor, I cheerfully recommend him to my fellow citizens and the public, as one of the best Teachers.

JOHN D. SCHECK,
Pastor of the Lutheran Church.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan 28, 1842 3w

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails at, and from, Salisbury.

ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Northern, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, at 11 A. M.	Northern, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 A. M.
Western, Saturday, Monday and Wednesday, at 7 A. M.	Southern, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 12 M.
Southern, Friday, Sunday, Tuesday, at 9 P. M.	Western, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 11 A. M.
Statesville, Sunday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.	Statesville, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 6 A. M.
Raleigh, Sunday, and Wednesday at 10 P. M.	Raleigh, Wednesday and Saturday, at 9 A. M.
Cheraw, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P. M.	Cheraw, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A. M.
Fayetteville, Sunday and Tuesday at 8 P. M.	Fayetteville, Monday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Mocksville, Friday at 7 P. M.	Mocksville, Saturday at 6 A. M.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Sheathing and other building materials on hand for Sale at the Mills of Courtney Foster, on South Yadkin River,—formerly Pearson's Mills.

—ALSO—

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making bedsteads or furniture of various kinds.

A quantity of sawed Shingles can be furnished at very short notice. These Shingles are always made of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and are lasting, and can be nailed on the roof as they fall from the saw—Price $3 per 1000 at the Mill.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.

December 31, 1841. 3w 7F.

—MILL IRONS.—

THERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country.

—STOCK AS—

Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeons all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—What's not on hand, they may be made to order at short notice.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.

December 31, 1841. 3F.

Laborers Wanted.

Wanted,—a number of hands to work at the mining business at Conrad's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid off weekly, or monthly, as they may wish.—Good board may be had near the mines on reasonable terms.

T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent.

January 14, 1842. 7F.

SILAS HUIE,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that he has commenced taking in work in his line of business at his dwelling, where he will make up work, after it is cut out, at the following prices:—Jeans coats and all kinds of thin coats, $1 50; Cloth coats, $3 50; Pants, 75; Vests, 75;—Overcoats, $2 00.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work at the market price.

Salisbury, N. C., January 21, 1842. 3F

CORRESPONDENCE,

Between Louis D. Henry, Esq., the Nominee of the recent Democratic State Convention, assembled at Raleigh, and the Committee appointed to inform him of his nomination.

RALEIGH, January 11, 1842.

LOUIS D. HENRY, Esq.,

DEAR SIR: We have been appointed a Committee, by the Democratic Convention now sitting in this place, to enclose to you a copy of its proceedings, and to ask your particular attention to the resolution nominating you as the Democratic Candidate for the office of Governor of the State of North Carolina, at the ensuing election. It affords us sincere pleasure to be the organ through whom this communication is made, and to accompany it with the assurance that the nomination was unanimous and enthusiastic, and we hope it will suit your convenience, at an early day to make known to us, your acceptance of a trust, which the Democrats of North Carolina have committed to you, with perfect confidence in your eminent abilities to discharge it.

With great respect, we are your fellow citizens,

HENRY FITTS, Sen.
J. ALLISON,
WM. G. JONES,
E. McCALLUM,
THOS. J. HICKS,
J. O. WATSON,
THOS. W. GRAVES,
GIDEON GLENN,
WYATT JOYE.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 21, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication announcing to me, on behalf of the Convention assembled in the city of Raleigh on the 10th inst., that I had been unanimously nominated by that Convention, as the Candidate of the Democratic party, "for the office of Governor of the State of North Carolina," has been received; and I regret that a temporary indisposition has prevented the from giving it an earlier reply. So strong a manifestation of the confidence of my fellow citizens from every part of the State, fills my bosom with the deepest emotions of gratitude, and places me under obligations to them, which I fear, I never shall be able to repay.

The exalted motives of patriotism, that called together at this inclement season of the year, at so great a distance from their homes, such a large Convention of *Planters, Farmers, and Mechanics*—truly representing the great industrial and agricultural classes of our population, sent forth by the spontaneous movements of the people in their primary meetings, prompted by the distress and embarrassment brought upon the country by the misrule of the Whig party—that Convention too, in its action, influenced by *no leaders, or aspiring politicians* but proceeding under the dictates of their own judgment, and zealously resolved upon the good of their suffering country—*all these considerations* united with my ardent devotion to the cause of Democracy, and admiration of its principles, and the deep impression that our common country is bleeding under wounds inflicted by infatuated party leaders, have determined me to accept the honored banner of my party, and to bear it with my best ability, incompatible as I know it is, with my feeble health, and the retired habits of my life, *trusting under Providence*, to the justice of our cause, and to the zealous co-operation of every Democrat, *who loves his principles for the sake of his country.*

What I have to say to you, gentlemen, and through you to my fellow citizens, shall be said *freely and boldly*, but with perfect respect for other men's opinions, knowing that there are honorable men in both parties. My position dictates it—the cause of truth and fair dealing demand that *no concealment should be practised upon the people.* It was by a contrary course that the Whig leaders got into power; had their hand been openly shewn to the people, it would have excluded them from the public confidence.

"Change! change!! change!!! Things can't be worse," was the cry of Mr. Webster and the Whig leaders, in the year 1840. By charges the most unscrupulous, against Mr. Van Buren's administration—by unholy appeals to the passions of the people, and by deceitful promises of reform, the Government of the country was changed, and that party put into power. How that change has resulted, might have been foreseen from the *wicked means* contrived to effect it. What it is, the wrongs and distresses of the country every where make manifest. Things have grown worse beyond *all comparison!* The disasters and ruin of centuries, by the baleful influence of this ruling power, have been compressed into the fatal—the ever memorable year—the Whig year, 1841! when the Whig leaders, infatuated with power—faithless to their solemn pledges and promises, proposed no good, but contrived every mischievous measure that could aggravate the sufferings, and mock the calamities of a people they had *most cruelly deceived.*

They have brought the affairs of the country to a dangerous crisis—too serious for them now to dare to deride the public sufferings by midnight debaucheries and drunken processions; *when*, the people must take the affairs of the country into their own hands, by dismissing from their service, these unprincipled servants, who have practised extravagance while they promised economy—imposed taxes and a public debt, where they promised relief—proscribed Democrats for opinion's sake, where they promised toleration—are planning a paper-making, corrupting United States Bank, when they promised a sound currency—have produced hard times and low prices, when they promised good times and high prices—in fine who having quarrelled and separated into two parties, from an avowed distrust of each others' honesty and sincerity (shamelessly bruited to the world) have sunk *the credit of the Government in the dust.* The Secretary of the Treasury announces to Congress the astounding fact, that the Treasury is bankrupt, and that he cannot borrow money upon the faith of the Federal Government—the country has lost all confidence in the honesty and ability of these men to conduct its affairs! Whoever beheld such a state of things before? The Federal Government, and the States overwhelmed with a debt of between two and three hundred millions; in a time of peace their credit dishonored, and not able to borrow a dollar to meet the pressing exigencies of the country. How appalling would be the crisis were the country suddenly plunged into a war with England! when the alternatives would seem to be, to starve under the heavy hand of taxation, to die by the sword, or yield up ignominously the liberties of the country.

To trace these effects to their true causes, has now become a duty which must not be pretermitted.

CAUSES.

The primary and remote causes, I believe, will be found in the vicious action of the Banking system—the secondary and more immediate cause, in the corrupt confederacy between the great leaders of the Whig party and the United States Bank, with the affiliated local Banks, to effect a recharter of the former, and *to tear down the Administrations of General Jackson and Martin Van Buren.*

I avow myself opposed to a latitudinous construction of the Federal Constitution. I think the Federal Government ought never to assume doubtful power; and where a power may be wanted, to rely upon the people to give it, after the manner provided in the Constitution itself.

Herein consisted the fatal error of the Federal party, which having failed in the Convention of 1789, to model the Government to suit its own notions, sought by the subtleties of construction to derive powers to it, which the people had not granted. Thus, instead of strengthening the administration of the Government, by attaching to it *the confidence of the people*, it weakened it *by exciting their distrust and opposition.* Through this dangerous breach have entered the greatest ills that ever afflicted this country, and whose bitter fruits we are now tasting. The riper experience, reflection, and closer observation of my manhood, under the numerous lights, sifting discussions, and practical tests, afforded by the age, have brought my mind to these conclusions—nor can I doubt, that should the principles of liberty which sustain this GLORIOUS UNION, ever be dangerously assailed, their refuge will be found within the *ramparts of the States*, where their altar fires are ever kept burning in the hearts of the people, by the love for them, which is inspired, by the daily and familiar discharge, of the duties of *self government.*

UNITED STATES BANK.

The great and good men who framed the Federal Constitution, had been taught by sad experience, the evils of a paper currency. Its course for nearly a century before, both in Europe and America, had been attended with the same disasters to trade and industry.

Instructed by the will of a people whose wisdom and virtue had been purified by the fires of the Revolution, they ordained in the Federal Constitution that *coin, hard money*, should be the federal currency, and *only standard of value.* The experience of all men, in all ages, and the regulations of Providence in the affairs of men, have given us no other *staple* measure of value, by which balances can be settled between nations, States and communities, and confidence given to trade, without which, it will languish, or periodically break forth into ruinous expansions and contractions. That execrable paper making machine, the United States Bank, was the primal sin against the Constitution, and like the sin of Cain, the Bank, has sunk under the *doom* of perpetual infamy, as the scourge and perplexity of nations.

The history of this Institution will be useful at this time, as shewing that such an institution, or any like Government Bank, can never furnish a uniform currency of permanent value, nor regulate the exchanges; and that it can always wield a power dangerous to the freedom, and to the morals of the country, and that the Government can be administered without it.

The late Bank of the United States went into operation in the year 1817, and in 18 months afterwards, July, 1818, it was on the eve of bank ruptcy, with but a few thousand dollars on hand, and many millions of notes in circulation. So disgusting, fraudulent, and ruinous, had been its management, within that short period, that a resolution was introduced into Congress to repeal the charter, in 1819, which was supported by Gen. Harrison. These facts may be seen at length in the proceedings of Congress, in 1819 and 1820, and in the report of its President, Mr Cheves, in 1822-'23. During that 18 months it had made large loans in Europe, which ultimately raised the price of exchange against this country. Instead of checking gradually, by a prudent course of discount, the tendency of the local Banks to excessive issues of paper money; like a *bold leader*, it headed the phalanx of State Banks, and plunged the country into every excess of debt, speculation, extravagance and luxury. The natural consequence followed, and in the spring of 1819, the bubble burst in the South; all the Banks suspended payment, and the people woke up as from a dream, and beheld all around them distress and ruin. Property sunk 50 per cent. or more, in value, and in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, it was estimated that 50 thousand laboring men and women were wandering about the streets in search of food and work. The notes of our North Carolina Banks were quoted in Baltimore at a discount of 25 per cent., and the exchanges between the United States and Europe were ruinously high.

A CHANGE of policy takes place in the management of the Bank, from this time, to the time General Jackson is about to be made our President. *Mark it well as you go along!* Orders issued from Philadelphia to all the Southern Branches, not to issue their notes when exchange was against them, and to replenish their vaults by draughts of specie from the State Banks, which was shipped to the North; this depriving the South of its own notes, which had been promised as a currency, crippling our own Banks, and raising the exchange against the citizens of the State, when they could least bear it. This pressure of the United States Bank upon our local Banks, continued for nearly 10 years, until, finally, in the years 1827-28 and '29, every Bank in the State was broken down. Had the United States Bank furnished the currency and exchange it promised when chartered, our sufferings would have been greatly alleviated; on the contrary, however, it deprived us of the best we had, and refused to furnish a substitute. Twelve years of its charter had now rolled out, and the paper exchanges during all that time, between North Carolina and the North, averaged 5 a 6 per cent.; this as a tax upon the consumer, amounted in that period to many millions. The years 1827-'28 and '29 spread a deep gloom over the State. The Banks ruined—their notes discredited out of the State—exchanges, scarcely to be had, and when so, very high—prices of produce and labor thrust down—property could only be sold at the greatest sacrifice, and instances were known, of cotton being purchased in Fayetteville at 6 cents a pound, shipped to Europe for a market, and there sold at a loss to the owner.

ANOTHER CHANCE takes place. General Jackson was made President in 1829; the charter of the Bank was to expire in a few years, unless Congress should renew it. The President felt it to be his solemn duty, to his first Message, to call the attention of Congress to the past course of this Bank, preparatory to its application for a renewal of its charter. This Nicholas Biddle viewed as great presumption, that a Republican President should dare to question, *in the course of his sworn duty*, the immaculate purity and wisdom of the Bank. The Bank had now become rich with the specie spoils derived from the State Banks; it had grown strong by a long course of severe contraction, and resolved, in the insolence of its power, *to crush the President.* Its policy was to make favor with the people; accordingly it commenced a course of rapid expansion of its notes and discounts—made loans to the amount of nearly $2,000,000 in a short period, to members of Congress—bought up Editors and Presses, to advocate its recharter—got the people every where in debt to it, and by issuing largely its branch checks at the South, reduced the price of exchange. Thus as if by magic, sprung up suddenly, a state of brilliant prosperity! But all was false and hollow! The people were stepped in debt to the Bank, and the country in debt to Europe, as will appear by the great excess of imports over exports, in the years 1831 and '32. It was during this state of deceitful prosperity, whilst all appeared favorable, that the Bank presses upon Congress its suit for a recharter. Congress granted it; for too many of its members were accommodated by the Bank with immense loans; but General Jackson was the man of the people—he was true to their interest—he vetoed the bill, and in the fall of that year was triumphantly re-elected by the People.

ANOTHER CHANGE TAKES PLACE; The Bank having failed to accomplish its purpose by golden favors, now resolved to effect it by operating through *the fears and distresses of the People.* It therefore, in the years 1833 and '34, commenced a sudden and violent contraction of its issues and loans—spreading desolation and ruin with a bold hand, every where—the country trembled under the shock as of an earthquake—Congress was in session—the wailings of the people arose upon the air, like the cries of the Innocents under the persecution of Herod—the Bank orators in Congress set up the panic cry, and the whig newspapers re-echoed it, that *General Jackson must be crucified, and the Bank rechartered.* This was the memorable pinch of 1833 and '34.

Congress adjourned in the summer of 1834, without rechartering the Bank. Its *golden showers and panic distresses* had failed of their effect, and the Bank *desperately crippled with debt*, in fact rendered bankrupt by its own wicked policy, fell back upon the Legislature of Pennsylvania for a charter, for the purpose of keeping its capital together, and preparing for another onset. The charter was procured by sheer bribery, practised upon a sufficient number of the members of the Senate to turn a majority in its favor.

ANOTHER CHANGE TAKES PLACE: The Bank, with enlarged powers under its new charter, having since the summer of 1832 contracted immense debts in Europe, to repair its losses, now plays the part of a desperate gambler. It got up a spirit of wild speculation in the public lands—in the cotton, beef and flour markets—stimulated the States and corporations to visionary schemes of internal improvement, by granting them facilities in obtaining money, thus getting the States and corporations in debt, *for the purpose of procuring their bonds.* It entered largely as a speculator in the cotton and stock markets. With the State Bonds, public stocks and cotton, it kept up its credit, and obtained new loans in Europe, to aid which, it established the Junior Agency in England, under the *insolent pretence* of protecting American interests and credit. It issued, fraudulently, the defunct notes of its original charter, called resurrection notes—the State Banks discounted upon these as upon specie, thus piling paper upon paper—speculation raged like the wild fires of the prairie, and men lost their senses in the *day dreams of getting rich by millions.* As a natural consequence of making money too plenty, the imports swelled to an unprecedented amount, shewing our increasing indebtedness to Europe. The *bubble* of paper credit again burst in the spring of 1837. The U. S. Bank was the first to suspend, and the State Banks followed its example. Failures took place in one week to the amount of 20 millions—down went the price of lands, labor and produce, and up went the price of exchange. The Banks held at this time, about 30 millions of the public money, which they refused to pay—thereby embarrassed the Federal Treasury and humbled the Government at their feet. The President in this dreadful emergency, called Congress together in September, 1837, and recommended the Sub-Treasury, or separation of the affairs of Bank and State. This measure failed, however, because Bank influence had defected a few unsound members of the Democratic party, who formed a separate party under the name of *Conservatives.*

Congress passed a law, however, granting several years indulgence to the Banks and merchants, and under Mr. Woodbury's skilful management of the Treasury, some of the local Banks soon resumed payment, but the United States Bank which was the last to resume, put off resumption until August 1838. Resumption created a temporary revival of business, and a false hope of better times—but it was now too late to wield this *rotten mass of overgrown credit.* The people were all in debt,—the merchants in debt hundreds of millions to Europe for the excessive importations of former years—the Banks, Internal Improvement corporations, and the States, were indebted two hundred millions more. In October 1839, the United States Bank led off with another suspension,—all the State Banks, followed, and in a few short months, *this mass of superincumbent debt, fell with a mighty crash upon the people, under the weight of which they have been groaning, and will continue to groan for years to come.* The Whig leaders took advantage of this state of public distress, raised a false clamor against Mr. Van Buren's administration, as the cause of this ruin—made lavish promises of reform—maddened the public mind by angry appeals to the passions and imaginations of the people, and by means *most foul*, expelled the Democrats from power in 1840.

But the sure blow of avenging Justice was at hand! The ever memorable year 1841, soon arrived! Scarcely had the party grasped the cup of intoxicating power, than it was dashed from their lips. Their Bank failed—their President died—the abhorrent measures of the Extra Session for the first time brought forth, rent them in twain—the President's house was surrounded by a mob—the Cabinet dissolved under the avowed plea, that there was not honesty and good faith enough in the Government to conduct its affairs—and the year closed, by the disclosures of the *conscience stricken Glentworth!* Surely! surely!! this was none other, than the hand of Providence!!

A Bank of the United States, renders the paper money system, a dangerous engine to the liberties of the country. With its large capital, it can always make the local Banks subservient to it, because it can cripple or crush them, at its pleasure. As a great leader or head, it can organise the Banks into a regular army, garrisoned every where through the United States, and ready to act as *one body*, whenever there is a necessity, combining with these all that numerous class of men in our Towns and Cities, who depend upon the Banks for their business and daily bread. This vast money power drilled and disciplined for years, concocting its plans in secret conclaves—making money plenty or scarce—prices high or low—the value of all property uncertain—united with a large political party—the whole stimulated and defended by a well paid corps of Editors and Orators, *must be attended with danger, and must fill with apprehension the heart of the patriot.* It will be recollected that the Whigs have generally had the direction of the Banks, during the whole period of our monetary embarrassments—that they have used and abused them to suit their party purposes—that the United States Bank was used as the corrupt engine of that party to influence the elections, the press and legislative bodies—that Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, and the leading Whig orators and presses throughout the country, have for the last ten years, been recommending, encouraging and defending this Bank, and above all, stimulating its ruthless attacks upon the Democratic administrations of General Jackson and Martin Van Buren, because of their opposition to its recharter. It will also be recollected, that the course of the Whig party during those administrations, was, opposition to every measure, *right or wrong. Condemning everything and proposing nothing.* Instead of employing their talents like patriots, to aid the Government, in promoting the welfare of the people, they concentrated all their energies, in the most powerful efforts to clog the wheels of Government, and embarrass the affairs of the Nation. Thus hoping by *confusion and distraction*, to triumph as a party, by laying the Government palsied and disgraced at their feet. ON THIS WHIG PARTY, THROUGH ITS LEADERS, AND THE BANKING SYSTEM THEN MUST REST THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DISTRESSES AND EMBARRASSMENT *that have fallen upon the Federal Government, the States, and the People.*

This history of the United States Bank establishes the propositions I set out to prove: 1st, That it never did furnish a uniform currency of fixed value. 2d. That it never did regulate the exchanges: on the contrary that it deranged both, during the twenty years of its charter, save about the years 1830, '31 and '32, when it was dispensing favors to purchase a re-charter. The country then had just come out of a ten years' siege of Bank contraction, and like thirsty ground, absorbed freely the first showers of rain:—true, however, to the instincts of the paper system, the Bank showered too copiously, and finally drowned the crop of apparent prosperity which had sprung up under its influence. 3d, That the Federal Treasury may be managed without a Bank, as was proved during the administration of Mr. Van Buren, when the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Woodbury, conducted its affairs skilfully, through a period of the greatest embarrassment, at a time the Banks had suspended, and were withholding about 30 millions of the Government money. 4th. That such a Bank is a dangerous engine of political power.

The first and greatest error was in departing from the standard of a *sound metallic currency.* The people, by the Federal Constitution, entrusted that to Congress—but Congress in an evil hour gave all power to the Bank. The Constitution said it should be gold and silver—the Bank said it should be paper. The Federal Government may coin money—but the Banks drive it out of the country by issuing their paper, and when it is gone, the paper is worthless.

Ours is a *hard money* Government, so said Mr. Jefferson, so said the venerable Mr. Macon, and so said the great Federal Whig oracle, Mr. Webster, in his speeches in Congress in the year 1816. I here quote from them:

"No Nation had a better currency than the United States. There was no nation which had guarded its currency with more care; for the framers of the Constitution, and those who had enacted the early statutes on the subject were hard money men. They had felt and duly appreciated the evils of a paper medium; they therefore sedulously guarded the currency of the United States from debasement. The legal currency of the United States was gold and silver coin; this was a subject in regard to which Congress had run into no folly.

* * * * *

Gold and silver currency was the law of the land at home, and the law of the world abroad; there could, in the present condition of the world, be no other currency."

Again, speaking of the character of the paper currency, he says:

"Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none is so effectual as that which deludes them with paper money. It is the most perfect expedient ever invented for fertilizing the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the community, compared with fraudulent currencies, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded, for our instruction enough and more than enough, of the demoralizing

tendency, the injustice and intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed, of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law, or in any way countenanced by Government."

No language of mine could give force or impression to this vivid picture of the evils of a paper system. In candor, I admit, that all parties have been in error on this subject. But the Whig leaders have adhered to the system in spite of experience, against the lights of the age, and adopted it to *rule the country*. The system must be REFORMED. Its frequent and violent fluctuations, are not only ruinous to all regular industry and enterprise, to the trade and business of the country—but it engenders pride, luxury, extravagance, frauds and villanies of the worst kind. It threatens in fine, to undermine the social fabric of private morals and of public virtue.

The Banks must be made to redeem their notes,—because the law and public faith demand it, because it will reduce the exchanges, which, like the Tariff, operates as a heavy tax upon the people of this State, and because it will revive trade by imparting confidence to business transactions. All argument I know is sometimes used by Bank partizans, like this:—that if you compel the Banks to redeem their notes, they will distress the people by pressing the collection of their debts. This argument is *both false and insulting to a free people*. It is *false*, because, the banks are always the first to take the alarm, to begin the pressure,—and *they keep it up any how*, and at a time when the people can least bear it. It is *insulting*, because it is a threat of the creature to the creator, of the servant to his master. Again, why should a majority of the people, and the whole business of the country, be taxed and suspended because, a minority may be indebted to the Banks? It is an argument, that will justify the Banks, in forming a confederacy, of *perpetual suspension*. A familiar example will show the people, how they are taxed by a depreciated paper currency:

BANK TAX AND TARIFF TAX.

On 1 yard of cloth which cost in England,	$2 00
Estimate charges of shipment to New York, freight, insurance, exchange, 10 per cent.,	20
	2 20
Duty at 20 per cent.,	44
	2 64
Importer's and Jobber's profit, say 25 per cent,	66
	3 30
Discount on North Carolina money, 5 per cents.,	16½
	3 46½
N. Carolina Merchant's profit, say 25 per cent.,	86½
Cost to Farmer,	$4 33
The Tariff tax is,	0 44
New York merchant's profit on same,	11
Discount on N. Carolina money,	16½
N. Carolina merchant's profit on same	18
	89½

Thus, the consumer pays eighty-nine and a half cents Bank and Tariff tax, upon the small sum of two dollars. Now the tax upon land is "six cents upon every hundred dollars value thereof." But, according to the above table, the amount of tax we pay by an irredeemable paper currency and the Tariff is about $45 upon every hundred dollars of value, of the necessaries of life, imported and consumed by the people of this State. This is *enormous and ruinous* at a time when the farmer gets but $4 for his pork, and the mechanics and laboring classes can scarcely find employment. To make this subject more plain: We all know that our imports are purchased with our exports. Whenever, from bad crops, or other causes, the former are larger than the latter, we get in debt to New York, or the place from whence we import. This debt is called the balance of trade, which is then again to us. Our only means to pay this debt is by specie or paper. If we had the specie, which is real exchange, it could be transported at an expense of about one half of one per cent.—but the Banks drive out the specie, or lock it up, and say, you shall take their paper promises. These paper promises, will only be received abroad, at a discount of 5 or 6 per cent: and thus we are taxed, 5½ per cent, by a depreciated paper currency; which could be saved or avoided by a currency, truly based on *specie*. Precisely in the same degree that Bank paper depreciates, the taxes upon the community increase, on the consumption of the necessaries of life imported. The people too, are little aware of the tremendous danger which is constantly impending over them, from the liability of the *present paper system* to a sudden explosion. The Bank notes now circulating among the people through the State, I estimate to amount to between three and four millions. Suppose the Banks, 6 or 7 in number, which issued these notes, were to fail, caused either by fire, a public enemy, robbery, bad management, or any other cause; *in one moment*, as if by a blast from Heaven, the Bank notes in every body's hands would be *worthless*. Had specie been in the pockets of the people, instead of these notes, this calamity never could have befallen them. Within the last thirty years, it may be estimated, that three or four hundred Banks have failed—indebted by their notes to the people who held them, two or three hundred millions; here was a loss of so much of the labor of the country—of capital, forever sunk, and which is now felt in the distress of the country. Again, estimate the Bank notes in circulation in this State to be four millions of dollars; the loss on this, at 5½ per cent for depreciation, would be two hundred and twenty thousand dollars. This is an annual tax upon the people of the State, although in such an indirect and insidious form, that they do not perceive it, and it is nearly three times greater than they pay to support the State Government.

On the subject of the Banks, *I speak right out*. I mean not to alarm, or unnecessarily excite popular clamor, for I respect the understanding and virtue of the people;—but I do mean (like an honest physician,) not to play the quack, by deceiving the people, but to open the sore, to lay bare to their eyes the rottenness within, as the only way to rouse the public mind to search out the true remedy. They who cry out "there is danger in this, want the nerve to meet the crisis—are interested to perpetuate the evil, or lack confidence in the *hard sense and honest hearts of the people* to redress themselves. The people have thus far shown themselves adequate to every emergency. In conquering their liberties from England—in founding the Federal Constitution, the palladium of the Union—in establishing commercial and diplomatic relations with the world—in planting States and Territories—and managing the complicated interests and machinery of a vast Empire.

I am for no rash measures; but for *sober and thorough reform*; for a system which will diffuse specie throughout the country to meet all the smaller exchanges of business, and a redeemable paper, to meet the larger exchanges. This system to be placed under the most *rigid restrictions and responsibilities*. Then, should losses occur from Banks, they will fall upon the richer classes of society; and the currency being held fast by a solid specie basis, like the well anchored ship, will resist the ever changing current of the winds and waves. I believe the public mind will settle down upon this plan at last; but should I be mistaken in these views, I am prepared to surrender my opinion to any better plan, which will redress the public grievances, by a reform of the present system. Nothing can be worse than the present system. Every seven or eight years, it seems to upset society—to mar the best laid plans—to scorn the regular, moral, sober pursuits of industry—to obliterate the hard earnings of a long life of saving labor, and like the turnings of the lottery wheel, to reduce every thing to chance. If we don't begin reform now, when shall we begin? I say delay is dangerous. The evil is hourly striking its poisonous roots deeper and deeper into the social system.

Having laid the causes of the public distresses and embarrassments at the door of the paper system, and of the Whig leaders, who for party purposes, give efficacy and moral power to the evil tendencies of the system; I will next take a short review of some of the measures of *retrenchment and reform*, so vauntingly promised to the people, by this party, in 1840.

These measures were brought forth at the Extra Session of 1841, and as a *whole*, may be pronounced incongruous, extravagant—oppressive, and dangerous in their tendency.

DISTRIBUTION, LOAN BILL, TARIFF.

They give away the public lands which afforded the best security to sustain the public credit, and to effect loans on *favorable terms*; and then, go into the money market to borrow twelve millions of dollars; *at a time*, when they admitted their *finances were embarrassed, the people and the States in debt, and when universal distrust abounded!* It was fatuity!—rashness and presumption beyond the power of language to describe!! The natural consequence immediately followed—the credit of the Government was dishonored—regular dealers distrusted the financial ability of the heads of Government to conduct the public affairs—her bonds for small sums of $500—were hawked about Wall Street at the mercy of Shavers and Brokers, and Mr. Froward, the present Secretary of the Treasury, now states to Congress, that the Government cannot effect a loan in this country. The public lands were given by the States to the Federal Government, to pay the public debt, and were so pledged, by a resolution of Congress in 1790, and they are the most permanent, convenient and economical security any Government could have to sustain its credit. Besides, the Federal Government is charged with the *public faith and defence* of the whole Union, it should never therefore have been robbed of *this main pillar of support*.

Public credit is public honor, and public wealth. To tarnish that credit, ought to be looked upon as the greatest crime. It is bringing *shame* and *dishonor* on one's country, and when evil days come, the distresses of the people are increased by the inability of the Government to alleviate the heavy hand of taxation.

Again, with one hand, they beg for money to replenish the Treasury, with the other, they take millions out and give it away. Again, they distribute in donations, the people's money, and the next breath take it back in taxes, which cost them 10 per cent. to collect; making a loss of one hundred thousand dollars, upon every million of dollars collected. Again, they give the public money to pay the gambling debts of some of the States, involved in mad schemes of Internal Improvement, and tax the people of North Carolina, on their salt, iron, and sugar, to replace the amount. Again they *distribute* by one rule, federal numbers, and tax by another rule, per capita, which makes the slave holding states, pay the larger share of the taxes, in proportion to the benefit. Again, like the Pharisees of old, they distribute openly to gain favor, and next secretly and fraudulently take back, in duties upon the *living* of the people, to repay their hypocritical extravagance. Again, they give the public lands to British Bankers who are the holders of State Bonds, and tax the laboring classes, to make the Treasury whole. Again, they give to that class which has been the most profligate and imprudent in getting into debt and take it back in taxes, from that class, which has the least—works the hardest—and fights the battles of the country.

In fine, the Extra Session ushered into the world, a *monster of legislative incongruities*, so heterogeneous and absurd, so made up of *Clay* and *brass*, that, like the famed image of Nebuchadnezzar, it will mark the age in which we live. The preposterous scheme! of growing rich by borrowing, of relieving the people by taxing them, and of being generous to them by robbing them of their lands.

INCREASED EXPENDITURES AND ENORMOUS PUBLIC DEBT.

The Whigs promised the people to *lessen expenses*, and to administer the Government with fifteen millions of dollars per year. Let us examine how they have redeemed their pledges of *economy*.—Mr. Woodbury, one of the ablest and most faithful Secretaries of the Treasury we have ever had, states that the expenses of the Government, the last year of Mr. Van Buren, was about twenty-three millions of dollars. The President, Mr. Van Buren himself, declares in his annual message to Congress, December, 1839, from which I now quote, as follows: "The expenditures of 1839 was reduced of six millions of dollars. Those of 1840, exclusive of disbursements of public debt and trust claims, will probably not exceed twenty-two and a half millions, being between two and three millions less than those of the preceding year, and nine or ten millions less than 1837."—Here then we have the evidence of the President of the United States, when under his *official oath*, in December, 1840, corroborated by Secretary Woodbury, that he had reduced the expenditures in three years, about ten millions, and that when he quit office, they did not exceed twenty-two and a half millions.

The whig leaders told the people in 1840, that the *expenses* of the Government under Van Buren's administration had amounted to 39 or 40 millions. This *was false*, because they spoke against the *Book*, when was *before their eyes*. For on the 4th of May, 1840, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury reported to the Senate (see Senate's documents 26 th Congress 1st Session 450 pages 2 and 6) that the expenditures for the year 1837, (independent of payments on account of the public debt, funded or unfunded) amounted to $37 243,211 24, from which the sum of $6,186 428 38, on account of trust funds, indemnities, claims of States, for war debts, three per cent on lands sold, is to be deducted, and it leaves Mr Van Buren's highest year charge able for *expenses proper*, the sum of only $31,056 784 84.

Now mark the contrast!—President Tyler and his Secretary, Mr. Forward, declared to the present Congress, (in the Message and Report) that the last year's expenditures of the Government amounted to more than thirty-two millions of dollars which includes a payment of about five and a half millions of the public debt; so that Mr. Van Buren brought the expenditures down to about twenty two and a half millions, his last year, at an average diminution for three years, of three millions a year, and the whigs in one year, 1841, increased them over four millions of dollars.

Thus, President Tyler in his message, and Secretary Forward in his report to present Congress, December, 1841, say the expenditure of 1841, were $32,025,070 60

Secretary Forward in said report, says the payments in 1841, on account principal and interest Treasury notes, and public debt, are as follows:

Treasury notes redeemed principal and int.,	$5,027,811 18	
Public debt,	27,080 64	
3d quarter, interest on loan,	70,000 00	
3d quarter, principal and interest on Treasury notes,	503,183 95	
		5,628,075 72
Nett expenditures of Whig year, 1841,		$26,396,994 98

Documents No. 31, House of Representatives, 27th Congress, 2d Session—statement laid before House by Mr. Fillmore, Chairman of Comtee of Ways and Means, contains Secretary Ewing's letter to said Chairman, dated July 7, 1841, in which letter Mr. Ewing reports to him statement No. 8 of said document, showing expenditures for last 12 years—at page 26 we have the aggregate nett expenditures of Mr. VanBuren's last year, 1840, independent of Treasury notes and public debt—to be $24,389,356 31

This [illegible]ence is Whig increase of expense in one year, $1,007,638 67

This statement then, (as it shews,) is made upon the authority of President Tyler, and the two Whig Secretaries, Ewing and Forward. The Whigs cannot question it!

Having shown how the Whigs have increased the expenditures of the Government, I'll now show how much they propose to augment the public debt.

Mr. Woodbury states in a late speech in the Senate, that the public debt left by Mr. Van Buren was between 5 and 6 millions, for the issue of Treasury notes. Mr. Forward the present Whig Secretary of the Treasury, reported to the Senate on the 10 h Jan., 1842 that the debt for Treasury notes issued under Mr. Van Buren, was on the 3d of last March, $6 607,361 54—and that the public debt for Treasury notes and loans, on 23d of Dec., 1841, was $12,959,504 51. They offer in these statements, fro a about one half to a million of dollars, in respect to Mr. Van Buren's debt. I will take Mr. Forward's statements merely because it is most against us, and therefore cannot be impugned by our adversaries.

Whig debt, on 23d Dec., 1841,		$12,959,504 57
Van Buren's administration, on 3d of March, 1841,		6,607,861 54
Increased Actual debt,		6,352,143 03
Add the balance of the loan, authorized by the act of 21st of July, 1841,		6,422,524
		12,774,667 03

Add the following items on account of extraordinary expenditures, proposed by the Secretaries of the Whig Cabinet, and for objects *strongly recommended and approved* by President Tyler, in his late Message:

Mr. Forward, Secretary of Treasury, a new issue of Treasury notes,	5,000,000 00
Postmaster General, to purchase partnerships in Rail-roads,	8,000,000 00
Secretary of the Navy, to increase our Navy to half the size of the British Navy, say from 66 to 4 or 500 vessels of war, the annual expenditure for which, as variously estimated from 15 to 25 millions, say, however for two years,	20,000,000 00
Secretary at War, proposes, among other things, to increase the standing army, and extend a chain of military posts to the Rocky mountains. This cannot be estimated at less than	2,000,000 00
The President, besides approving the foregoing objects, proposes a Government Bank, with power to create a debt, by certificate, notes, and loan, the further amount of	35,000,000 00
	$82,774,667 03

Here then we have an *actual and proposed* debt by the Whigs in less than ten months after they got into power, of more than 82 millions of dollars. But this is not the worst. We are taxed under the new Whig Tariff, upon the necessaries of *life, according to their own estimate at*

the Extra Session,	$5,774,000 00
Secretary Forward in his late annual report proposes, a further tax of	4,718,570 00
Total taxes,	$10,492,570 00
Add to this the public debt as above	$82,774,667 03
Also one year's interest on public debt as above,	4,960,480 00
Total of taxes and public debt *actual and proposed*	$98,234,717 03

Here we have in *one year*, the Whig year 1841! in taxes, and public debt, *actual and proposed, the enormous sum of* NINETY-EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. More than six dollars per head for every white man, woman and child in the United States.

The Whigs are stopped from questioning the principle of this calculation. They proposed to administer the Government with 15 millions a year—to *economize, retrench and reform*. Is this *retrenchment*, to *propose* expenditures and taxes, which cannot under any view, fall short of the sum of *one hundred millions* of dollars!" The best way to make *prodigals*, is to talk of expending *millions*, which sober men, would only talk of *hundreds*. It begets a contempt for economy in small sums, and is sure in the end, to corrupt the minds of men in public and private life. But above all, the principle is more than warranted by the Whig charge, in 1840, that Mr. Van Buren proposed to raise a standing Army of 200 000 soldiers.

It put a signal contrast between the Democratic and Whig administrations!!

The two Democratic administrations paid off the old war debt of 1776 and 1812—stopped leaks in the Treasury, which would have carried off $200,000 000, to mad schemes of Internal Improvement by the General Government (as was estimated at the time Gen. Jackson vetoed the Maysville road bill)—carried on two expensive wars with Black Hawk, and the Seminole Indians—removed Indians, and purchased from 50 to 100 millions of acres of Indian lands—paid State claims for war debts—finished the public buildings—and double the amount of Pensions to soldiers since dead—*levied no new taxes—created no loans—but the Tariff taxes were biennially diminishing under the act of* 1833—all this too, at a time, when the supplies of the Government for the Army, Navy, &c., were double the price they are now, and after discharging all these extraordinary expenditures, *deposited 28 millions of dollars with the States*.

More than this! brought all foreign nations to settlement and payment, who owed us for spoliations upon our Commerce; and exalted the national *honor and credit* abroad, to a height which caused other nations to look upon us with *wonder and admiration*.

Now turn your face to the picture of the *Whig year*, 1841! You there behold, the *National credit tarnished*, and the nation itself covered with *a pall of deep foreboding gloom!* Trade depressed—the profits of the plough diminished—the laborer and his family turned out of employment—the people dispirited with *low prices and large debts*—mortified and deceived with Whig promises of better times—the nation disgraced by the frauds and failures of the GREAT BANK—the Federal Treasury bankrupt—the avowal before the WORLD that this Whig administration cannot borrow money upon the *honor and credit* of the country—the expenses of the Government increased in one year to over four millions of dollars, and taxes and a proposed public debt together, of ninety-eight millions of dollars. As a Republican, proud of my country, I look upon this picture, more in *sorrow than in anger*.

In summing up millions upon millions of Whig extravagance, I cannot condescend to notice such sums as $6,000—to enhance the gorgeousness of the President's house, called by the Whigs in 1840, "*the palace of Royal magnificence*"—nor, the sum of nearly half a million of dollars for the expenses of the useless Extra Session—nor, the sum of $25,000 paid to Mrs. Harrison—these, I agree, are contemptible sums in a *long catalogue of millions*. It were ridiculous to complain of a sting of a viper, when a *Giant* is strangled by the folds of the Anaconda! I do quarrel, however, with the principle of the appropriation to the widow of the President—because it is the commencement of the *horrible* policy of *civil pensions*. Jefferson died poor and Monroe died poor, both, I believe, insolvent, and no pension was given by Congress to their families. No men deserved it more, because they were among the *fathers and founders of the Republic*. Make a beginning and where will you end! You must extend it to Judges, Governors, Senators, Members of Congress, Secretaries, Ministers, &c., until it may amount to a standing army of *horse leeches* sucking THE BLOOD OF THE PEOPLE. The policy of *civil pensions*, is the *very essence* of the British monarchy—which is supported by giving the lands to the oldest son, and taxing the bread of the laborer to enhance his profits, and promoting to office the younger sons of the nobility, and *taxing the people to support their families*."

THE TARIFF.

True policy dictated that the public lands should be applied to the purposes of the Treasury, and all useless offices and expenses abolished; this would probably bring the expenses within the means of the Government. Instead of which, the Whigs have resorted to *loans and taxes for protection*.—Taxes on the necessaries of life, to *protect* the *manufacturing interest*, is a war against *agriculture and commerce*; and if you extend the principle, it will totally degrade the one and destroy the other. These three interests, left to compete with each other, upon the principles of *free trade with all the world*, without monopolies or exclusive privileges to either, will flourish best. THEY WILL LIVE AND LET LIVE. But the moment you tax one for the benefit of the other, you destroy this wholesome balance, displace violently vested capital, and derange the whole system. The essence of a tariff tax for *protection* is this: 1st, to make the planters, farmers and laboring classes, pay higher for the necessaries of life, salt, sugar, iron, &c., for the benefit of the manufacturer—for if it were no benefit, he would not ask it. 2d, to deprive us of one of the greatest privileges of freemen—the right of free trade, of selling or buying of whom we please. For if we tax out the products of foreign countries, they will soon begin to look to other markets than ours to buy cotton, tobacco, flour, rice, &c., and by encouraging them will finally shut us out of the best market for our produce. Thus the candle is made to burn at both ends, taxes at one end, and the loss of a market at the other. Carry it out, and you cut off the main source of the revenue of the Government—you ruin the planters, farmers, and those dependent upon agriculture, by depriving them of a foreign market, you destroy commerce, and revert to a state of barbarism. FREE TRADE AND SAILORS' RIGHTS ought to be the motto of EVERY DEMOCRAT.

SPOILS OF OFFICE.

The Whigs denounced us as "the spoils party." They condemned "proscription for opinion's sake," as execrable and tyrannical, and made the most solemn promises, to "proscribe proscription." How have they redeemed this pledge? Why we are told upon the highest authority that they have removed more officers in six months than the Democrats did in 12 years. Proscription, with a ruthless and savage spirit has been practised every where. Neither gray hairs, youth, want, nor revolutionary services, could stay its vengeful stroke. Look around you! and not a place, but presents some poor democrat, who has been the victim of Whig proscription. Old Soldiers with large families, depending upon a little salary of $300, have been turned out upon the charity of the world, and "in New York, a boy of thirteen, a messenger (in the custom house,) only because his father was a Democrat, was ousted from office." Even in your own State, this party has cast every Democrat from power or place within their reach, down, down, to the poor door-keeper of the Assembly, and the keeper of the Capitol. Revenging themselves upon the hard working, uneducated laborer and his family, because he had exercised the privilege of a Republican, in voting against the Whigs. Was ever proscription more fiendish and persecuting than this! Its grasping and sordid rapacity, knowing no bounds, could not spare the poor man's humble meal, but with a wolfish spirit hunted up the miserable crumbs of the treasury!!

We complain of this, because it was done in the teeth of the most solemn pledges, and because of its downright hypocrisy and deceit. The money, bonds and stocks of the State, amount to between two and three millions of dollars,—in the literary fund, Internal Improvement fund, Banks &c. This immense money power, so capable of being abused is now under the sole and exclusive control of whigs, not one Democrat allowed to remain, to watch, and check, and report to the people, (whose money it is) when any abuses occur. The fact is, that the people of the State have been kept in the dark upon this subject; it was the duty of the Whig legislature of 1840, through Committees appointed expressly for that purpose, to have instituted the most rigid enquiry, on actual personal investigation under oath, into the condition of our Banks, rail road companies, and the Boards of loans and Internal Improvement. No party can safely be trusted, with so great money power in times like these! Paper checks and paper reports, such as the whigs gave us the last two Legislatures, amount to nothing; they are worth no more than the flourishing reports we used to have from the United States Bank.

The Whigs also promised you, that their appointments to office, should be regulated by the rule, "is he honest, is he capable?"—What is the fact? In this State, they have generally appointed their very hottest partizans to office, holding up party services as the test of qualification. In the Federal Government, their course has been licentious in the extreme. For in numerous instances appointments have been made, of men, distinguished for their want of probity and qualification.

But, Gentlemen, my health admonishes me that I must close, although my subject is not half exhausted. There is however one remark, I have to make before I conclude. The people were told that Van Buren's administration was kept in power, by a standing army of 100,000 office holders. How strange, that the Democrats should have been vanished with such an army, in 1840! How much more strange, that with this army against them, in the elections of last summer and fall, the people in 15 States and Territories, burst the chains of Whig power, unfolded the banner of freedom, and inscribed upon its folds, FREE TRADE—NO TAXES FOR PROTECTION—NO MONOPOLIES, OR EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES—BANK REFORM.

Let this be our motto, and conquer we must. My own conscience is armed with the solemn conviction, that I am right, and that your cause is just, and with my trust in God, (as well as health will permit,) I mean to maintain it.

With the highest respect, Gentlemen, I am your fellow-citizen and humble servant,

LOUIS D. HENRY.

To HENRY FITTS, and others, Committee.

BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the first day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my house in Fayetteville, for the purpose of receiving petitions under "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," and that the said Court will be kept open every day in succession (Sundays excepted,) until notice shall be given to the contrary.

In the case of voluntary bankrupts, the Act provides that all persons whatsoever, residing in the State, &c., owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth to the best of their knowledge and belief, a list of their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified on oath, (or affirmation) apply to the proper Court, for the benefit of the Act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of the Act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within the purview of the Act, though they may be entirely destitute of property, are entitled to its benefits.

I perceive in the publications of several of the District Judges, a diversity of opinion, as I anticipated, on the construction of the act, even in the incipient stage of proceeding under it; and I am aware that other and more important difficulties will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in a correspondence with several District Judges, with the view of reconciling, as far as we can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of *aiming*, at least, at something like a uniformity of practice. I shall, however, hold myself in readiness to put the Act in operation, according to its spirit and the best of my ability, whether it be amended or not.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a tariff of fees, shall be given in due time.

According to my construction of the Act, the petition may be verified before any Judge or Justice of the Peace of this State; but I think the petitioner is required to appear in Court, at the hearing, either in person or by attorney, to declare himself to be unable to meet his debts and engagements.

The petitioner must comprise in his petition all the items required; and it will be found safest to adopt the very letter of the Act. He must name the county in which he resides.

The petitions, when received, will be referred, for hearing, to their respective *Stated* Courts, in the Spring.

For instance, all within the District of Albemarle, will be heard at Edenton; all within the District of Pamlico, will be heard at Newbern; and all within the District of Cape Fear, at Wilmington. And publications will be ordered as directed by the Act.

The District of Albemarle comprises the two *State* Districts of Edenton and Halifax; the District of Pamlico comprises the Districts of Newbern and Hillsborough, together with all that part of the District of Wilmington which lies to the Northward and Eastward of New River; and the District of Cape Fear comprises the remainder part of the State.

All Communications on the subject of Bankruptcy, addressed to me by mail, if post paid, will remain in the office.

H. POTTER, *Judge U. States*
for District of North Carolina.
Fayetteville, January 17, 1842.

The Bankrupt Law!!

HAVING taken considerable pains to acquaint myself with the provisions of the Bankrupt law, lately passed by Congress, I hereby tender my services to such as may wish to avail themselves of its benefit. I shall attend the United States Court of this District, and if necessary, the Circuit Court, also. Persons wishing to avail themselves of my services, can see me on the approaching 6th Circuit of the Superior Courts: Afterwards I shall be found in my office at Salisbury.

H. C. JONES.

N. B. I take this occasion to correct a prevailing error concerning this law. Many persons I find, suppose that no one, except such as owe to the amount of five hundred dollars can claim its benefit. This is a mistake, for it embraces "all persons," owing debts who are unable to "meet them," no matter how small the amount. H. C. J.

Salisbury, Feb. 11, 1842. 3w

English and Classical School.

THE Subscriber having engaged the services of Mr. J. CLARKE, (a graduate of Dartmouth College,) to teach his children, will take into the School a few pupils.

Terms per Session of 5 months, . . $8 to $15.

MICHAEL. BROWN.

Salisbury, Feb 11, 1842. 3w

FOR SALE.—A first rate *New Cooking Stove* on cheap terms. Apply at this Office.

December 17, 1841. 6w.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, February 18, 1842.

Mr. Henry's Letter.

Which we this week publish, will attract the reader's attention. We again earnestly commend it to the deliberate and serious consideration of every man who is not a prejudiced and obstinate partisan. Honest men who seek for the truth are willing to hear both sides, and then judge between them. This is all the Democratic party ask; to be met fully and fairly. The letter of Mr. Henry is a plain clear statement of facts which the Whig orators and presses may abuse, but we should like to see them reply to the whole or any part of it.

Congressional.

Our extracts are as late as we can bring them up this week. Nothing of consequence transpired in the two or three days later which we have received. The House of Representatives, it will be seen, has at last disposed of John Q. Adams and his petition for a dissolution of the Union by laying the thing on the table, by a vote of 106 yeas, to 93 nays. He will now probably have his usual loads of Abolition petitions regularly interspersed with a due number for the dissolution of the Union, as he had some more of the last on hand. Of the forty who voted for the reception of the Haverhill petition, two were Southern Federal Whigs, and these two as well as others have defended and sustained the hoary headed old agitator in his whole course of outrage.

The bill presented by Mr. *Benton*, to postpone the operation of the Bankrupt law to the 1st of July next, had not been taken up at the latest dates. It is confidently believed that it will be passed, as several Senators who voted against a repeal, will go for postponement.

On Wednesday the 9th, Messrs. *Gilmer, Hunter, Rhett, Proffit, and Johnson* asked to be excused from further service on the Committee of Foreign Relations in consequence of the late outrageous conduct of Mr. *Adams* Chairman of the Committee. They declare themselves "unwilling any longer to serve with a Chairman who has avowed opinions, and persevered in a system of conduct, which in the estimation of the members, have shown him to be an unsafe depository of the public trust." This is what we should expect from gentlemen after the insulting charges made by Mr. Adams against them; they could hardly have acted otherwise, and we should think that few members in the House, excepting *Botts, Arnold, Slade*, and that kidney, would be at all disposed to serve with such a Chairman; at least, we presume no true Southern representative will associate in that capacity, with a man who has denounced all the South as "Slave breeders" and "Slave traders."

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday the 10th, the Speaker appointed Messrs. *White* of Louisiana, *Holmes* of South Carolina, *Cooper* of Georgia, *Shepperd* of North Carolina, and *Chapman* of Alabama, to fill the vacant places on the Committee of Foreign Relations.

Predictions fulfilled.—Our attention has been directed to a passage in the circular of *Mr. Fisher* on the expiration of his Congressional term of service. In this address Mr. F. published to the people, as a matter of which he was perfectly assured, that the leaders of the Federal Whig party aimed to carry out certain *measures* that he then proceeded to designate. On page 2d of his Circular he says:

"The measures to which I refer are the following:

"1st. The scheme to assume, either directly or indirectly, the payment of the State debts.

"2d. The scheme to distribute among the States the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, which is, in fact, but another form of paying the State debts.

"3d. The increase and enlargement of the *Tariff*, which is a certain consequence that must follow the assumption, either direct or indirect, of the State debts.

"4th. The creation of a new National debt.

"5th. The establishment of a new United States Bank, and uniting again the Government with the Banks.

"I shall submit a few remarks under each of these heads."

This Circular was dated on the 15th of March, 1841, and the Extra Session which met in the June following, passed into laws the very measures which Mr. Fisher then so confidently predicted.

Let every candid and honest reader make his own comments.

The House of Representatives of the Maryland legislature some time ago passed strong resolutions, compelling the Banks of that State to resume specie payment, and to guard against future suspensions. The Senate not only refuse to approve of this action, but a bill has been reported in that body sanctioning suspension for a year longer, and moreover granting the Banks the privilege of issuing small notes in the meantime.

The House is *Democratic*, and the Senate is *Whig*. Who are the friends of an irredeemable shin plaster currency here?

Another shaving shop gone to the dogs.—The Bank of Pennsylvania has followed close in the footsteps of the Girard Bank, and is now pronounced defunct, leaving the State of Pennsylvania minus five hundred thousand dollars, which was held in deposite by the concern as an amount set apart to pay the interest of the public debt. The several branches of the Bank have given up their assets to secure the State against the loss, if they are sufficient. In this way possibly the State may save a part, or it may be, the whole of her debt, but what is to save the loss of the thousands to the unfortunate holders of her worthless bills? They have to "grin and bear it" with the best grace they can, as another illustration of the glorious rag currency "credit system."

A Vote of Censure.

Although John Q. Adams has been permitted to escape with impunity in the House of Representatives by the aid of his Federal Abolition abettors, and some few Southern traitors, we see that a part of the Northern Democracy, have promptly rebuked this incendiary ally of England, and his followers. The Legislature of Ohio have passed, with an appropriate preamble, the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, in aiding to give publicity and importance to this treasonable proposition, (to dissolve the Union) has subjected himself to the merited censure and reprehension of his countrymen.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, the House of Representatives of the United States, owe it to themselves, to the American people, whose representatives they are, to stamp the course and conduct of the member from Massachusetts with the severest marks of its indignant disapprobation and censure.

The vote in the House was 33 *yeas*, to 29 *nays*. In the Senate 19 *yeas*, all Democrats, to 17 *nays*, all Whigs.

The draining of the Swamp Lands.

Some weeks ago we re-published from the *Washington Republican* a very sensible article on the draining of the Swamp Lands, and at the same time made a few remarks of our own. The subject is beginning to attract attention in this part of the State, and the enquiry has been several times made of us, whether the Board of Internal Improvement is still prosecuting this work. As we are not informed, we will thank our friend of the Republican to answer the enquiry. Has the work been stopped, or is it still carried on?

☞ We are not in the habit of indiscriminately puffing to order, for a beggarly exchange, any of the trashy publications now issued from the press of the country, especially at the North, but we take pleasure in noticing such as we think have merit, both in justice to the works themselves, and to inform our readers who may choose to trust our judgment, and who may not have the same opportunities of ascertaining, where they can obtain publications worth subscribing for. Of this class is the New York Mirror, one of the oldest and best literary journals that we know. The first number for the present month contained an exquisite engraving, "The Escape," at sight of which a susceptible youth might easily, we have no doubt, indite a rapturous sonnet—at least we have known some to be inspired to the effort by objects much less beautiful. The scene of the escape is laid in Venice,—the tale explaining the engraving is in blank verse, by Barry Cornwall. The same number contains other interesting matter and a piece of music.

Gen. Jackson.—The Legislatures of New York and Ohio, have passed resolutions instructing their Senators, and requesting their Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to have a law passed to refund to Gen. Jackson the fine imposed upon him, by the Mayor of New Orleans, while in defence of that city in the last war.

Very proper.—The House of Representatives of the Mississippi Legislature, have passed a Resolution by a vote of 83 to 8, so to amend the constitution of the State as to deprive the Legislature of the power of running in debt, except in case of war or hostile invasion.

The House of the Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a bill by a very large majority, *compelling the Banks to resume specie payments immediately*, and it was expected that it would pass the Senate likewise; if so, we shall probably hear of the explosion of more rotten concerns speedily; for, as we see it aptly queried somewhere lately, if they are blowing up under a state of suspension, what will they do when compelled to resume, and pay their just debts honestly?

The Bostonians have lately given Mr. *Dickens* (Boz,) a grand dinner; and the New Yorkers complimented the distinguished gentleman with a grand ball on Monday night last. The list of managers contained the names of many of the first men in the city, as well as some others. Great preparations were made, and no doubt the affair came off in splendid style. Dickens intends to visit the South it is said.

Rhode Island Senator.—The Hon. *Wm. Sprague* is elected United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Senator, *Mr. Dixon*.

Mr. *Sprague* was not, we understand, the Federal candidate. He was elected by the Democratic vote added to a fragment of Whigs. He is considered what is called a *Tyler-man*. Mr. *Archer*, therefore, can no longer assert (as he did yesterday) that the President has not one friend in the Senate.—*Globe*.

Ministers to Spain and Mexico.—We understand, says the *Globe*, that the Senate has confirmed the nomination of *Washington Irving* as minister to Spain; and that of Gen. *Waddy Thompson* as minister to Mexico.

MR. CLAY AND PRESTON.

These gentlemen, we perceive, are chosen (informally) by public meetings of the Whigs of Tennessee, Senators of that State. This is very well. Every body knows that Mr. Preston, some time since, positively refused to represent the people of South Carolina; and Mr. Clay as absolutely declared, recently, against performing the office of voting for the people of Kentucky as they desired. Mr. Morehead and all the representatives, not only recognised, but obeyed the instructions of the State. But Mr. Morehead considered his colleague not strictly a representative of Kentucky, but of the Union at large; and we suppose Mr. Preston considers himself in the same light. As all the other States of the Union seem to be content with their respective representation, it is fortunate for Messrs. Preston and Clay, after disowning their own constituency, to find a vacant State to instal them in the places which should be filled by some of its own citizens.

But it is marvellous how the Whigs of Tennessee should have taken up with the *two* Senators who have gone astray from their own folds! They now agree in nothing pending before Congress. Mr. Clay is for a Bank of the United States—Mr. Preston is now against it. Mr. Clay is for the Bankrupt law—Mr. Preston against it. Mr. Clay is for Distribution—Mr. Preston against it. And so, on Mr. Clay's great constitutional innovations, Mr. Preston was the first to oppose him.

We think the Whigs of Tennessee are inclined to exhibit again, in this instance, that peculiar trait of Whigery, which was so signally displayed in the late Presidential canvass—that of blending the most abhorrent principles together in the persons selected by them to give them efficacy, and this by way of harmonizing their party action.—*Globe*.

From the North Carolina Standard.

GOOSE QUILLS vs. SOAP AND TOWELS.

It will be recollected that Gov. *Morehead*, in the canvass of 1840, was exceedingly horrified at the extravagance of *Mr. Van Buren's* administration, and Colonel Wheeler's shrubbery was never forgotten, while in bold relief was paraded the immense amount expended for *soap* and *towels* in the Departments at Washington; and the Governor never failed to excite merriment in his facetious remarks as to the objects and purposes of this *pool of lather*. Now, as fair play is a jewel, we will respectfully inquire of His Excellency how much has been expended in his *Department* for *towels* and soap—but we will present for his consideration, of which he may avail himself in the next canvass the "spouting and cyphering propensities" of his own party in this State, *close at home*. Would it be believed that the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars had been expended by our *Whig* officers in two years for *goose quills and steel pens alone!* Yet so it is. Here are the items "by authority":

2	cards Metallic Pens (Executive Office)	$2 00
4	bunches Quills (Secretary of State)	3 50
2	" " (Compt's Office)	1 40
1	card Metallic Pens (Treasurer)	1 00
2	" " (Gov. Office)	2 00
1	bunch Quills, fine do.	1 00
1	1-2 doz. Steel Pens, at 75 cts. (Treasurer)	1 31
4	cards Steel Pen (Governor)	4 00
9	doz. Metallic Pens, fine (Sec'y of State)	9 00
3000	Quills, fine 27 50	82 50
2	bunches Quills (Sec'y Hill)	2 00
1	card Steel Pens (Executive Office)	1 00
1	" " (Treasurer's Office)	1 00
1	" " do.	60
1500	Quills, at $30	45 00
		$157 31

The whole bill of stationary is *Eight Hundred and eighty dollars!*

Now, His Excellency will please inform the people next summer, as he *washed* the Democrats in 1840, whether the Whigs do not deserved to be *baked* in 1842. It must be apparent from this list if they were in the hands of Major Jack Downing at least, he would have enough to "write and cypher up creation." But in all seriousness, is it not outrageous extravagance? And with what grace can the Governor condemn *soap and towels* in 1840 and justify *goose quills* in 1842. We shall see. CONTRAST.

What is all this? One hundred and fifty seven dollars for steel pens and goose quills! It "beats the Jews." Truly, Governor Morehead and his *Cabinet* must be wonderful *scribes*. It really might be suspected that they employ themselves at little else than scribbling and picking their teeth. Perhaps they are copying spooney Ogle's speech for the next campaign. This goose quill extravagance is positively worse than the matter of *hemmed* dishrags, of which his Excellency complained so bitterly in 1840. What *writers* there must be about the Whig administration! The great Scriblerius was a fool to them! If these "public functionaries" continue to consume goose quills at the rate of the two years past, *this* article at least will rise in value according to the Whig promises. We think the most saving and economical plan would be for the Governor to purchase a flock of geese for the use of himself and secretaries. In this way quills might cost the State a good deal less. Besides, who knows what other good may come of it! A flock of geese once saved Rome from the Gauls, and possible they might save his Excellency from the "Loco-focos."

Since writing the above, we have received the Register of the 11th. The Editor says, the last Whig Legislature used up a good many of the goose quills charged. Well, that alters the case only as to his Excellency and Secretaries: they are not quite such scribes as we thought at first, but it is no great difference in the end according to Whig logic. All the extravagant appropriations of a Whig Congress and every other expense of Government was charged to Mr. Van Buren, and by precisely the same rule Gov. Morehead and the Whig party are chargeable with the expenses of their administration. The Whig officers and the Whig Legislature run into the extravagance of the goose quill and stationary matter, and let them answer for their share, and his Excellency for his—that is all.

The people intend anyhow to inquire something more about the doings at Raleigh in the hard-cider session of '40-'41. They intend next summer to ask the Whig gentlemen who figured in it what was done for the State's benefit to the amount of even the goose quill account, much less the other expenses besides.

☞ *Michael Cook* has been appointed Postmaster at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, in place of *John O. Wallace*, resigned.

CHARACTER OF CONGRESS.

"Every body must be sensible that the scenes of disorder, together with the delays which render the deliberations of Congress almost futile, are calculated to have a most unfortunate influence, both at home and abroad, on our Republican institutions. For this reason we have, as far as justice to our friends in Congress would permit, veiled in our reports the worst features of the brawls which have occurred. But we observe that the Federal and Administration press—the New York Herald—the Boston Atlas—the Tyler organ at Columbus, Ohio—the Alexandria Gazette—are all anxiously employed to make the impression that Congress, as a whole, is utterly degraded—that both parties are equally engaged in the suicidal, disreputable work of subverting the exalted and dignified character which should ever belong to the Representative body of the nation, and that, therefore, no hope of reform, and a restoration, of its respectability is to be indulged. From the letter of our New York correspondent, which we published yesterday, it will be perceived how deeply these impressions are already made at a distance.

"It is not true, we believe, that either party, in or out of Congress, as a party, seek to disparage the Representative body. That some malcontents may, is possible. But it is most flagrantly untrue that the Democracy of either House have, in the slightest manner, contributed to the scenes of confusion, or the obstruction of business, which a portion of the Whig majority are constantly getting up. We have had an examination of the reports of the House made, that we might be enabled to point the public eye to various occasions when the order of the House has been prostrated, and we give it below, that any one having the newspaper reports may recur to them, and see who are the actors. In not a solitary instance have we found that any of the Democratic party have been the aggressors and scarcely even participators, in the excitement engendered.

"The violent feeling which has grown up in Congress among certain members, all must have perceived, is confined to the leaders of the Whig party. Mr. Clay, it will be remembered, at the last session, attacked personally the President's friends, marking a portion of them with contumelious epithets; and Mr. Wise, then and at this session, has resented it, has assailed Mr. Clay in Congress, and in a letter in the newspapers—and has been assailed in turn by Mr. Adams on the score of Mr. Cilley's death. He has thrown off the prompting of that fatal affair, and adopted the stern terms which made blood the only alternative, to Mr. Clay. All these things together with Mr. Adams' late move, have begotten the most deadly feeling of hostility between the different fractions of the Whig party, which are continually breaking out, and marring all harmony in the halls of Congress. No Democrat has shared in these violent dissensions. They have not encouraged these feuds in order to aggravate riot in the House, (unlike the Whigs in this, who even provoked it, when the Democrats were in the majority,) to lay the responsibility among the people, on their political opponents. The Democrats do not, it is true, interfere on behalf of either of the belligerents, because they know as in case of war between man and wife, the person who interferes to reconcile them, bring their united force on his own head. The Democrats in Congress have been quiet lookers on. The responsibility of wasting public time—the public money—the high repute of the Representative body and of the Government, must rest on those who wield the power of both."—*Globe*.

Twenty-Seventh Congress:

SECOND SESSION.

From the Analysis of the Globe.

IN SENATE.

Friday, February 4, 1842.

After business during the morning hour,

Mr. *Beaton* rose to offer a resolution, and preceded it with some remarks. He showed that the draft of the Secretary of the Senate drawn in his favor for $142 on the Public Treasury, had been dishonored and protested for non payment in gold, which had been demanded. To this point had Federal Whig measures reduced the Treasury. After remarks at some length (which we are obliged to exclude for want of room,)

Mr. *Benton* presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the nature of the payment now made, or offered to be made by the Federal Government to its creditors. Whether the same are made in hard money or in paper money? Whether the creditors have their option? Whether the Government paper is at a discount? And what remedy, if any is necessary, to enable the Government to keep its faith with its creditors, so as to save them from loss, the Constitution from violation, and the country from disgrace?

Mr. *Benton* gave notice that he would, on Monday next, ask the Senate to take up for consideration the bill introduced by himself, to postpone the operation of the Bankrupt law till the 1st of July next.

The Senate, on motion, went into Executive session, and shortly after

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution in the case of *John Q. Adams*, and

The day's session was consumed by Mr. Adams in his defence;—the House adjourned after three o'clock, without his having concluded.

Saturday, February 5.

The Senate did not sit to day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution of censure against Mr. John Q. Adams

Mr. *Adams* rose and continued his remarks, by turns denouncing the South and Southern institutions, and reading from Abolition papers and pamphlets. After speaking at length, he moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject till the next Thursday week, but subsequently withdrew the motion, and continued speaking and reading, when,

Mr. *Saunders* rose to a point of order,—that on the question then pending before the House, it was not in order to read essays and newspaper paragraphs either in support of or in opposition to, the right of slavery, nor in regard to the conduct or purposes of the Abolitionists as not being pertinent to the question then before the House.

The Speaker having over-ruled the point of order,

Mr. *Saunders* appealed from the decision, and

The question having been put, the decision of the Chair was sustained—ayes 97, noes 26.

Mr. *Adams* then went on reading from his Abolition pamphlet, and continued his remarks till half past three, when he gave way to a motion to adjourn, and

The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Monday, February 7.

Mr. *Calhoun* presented resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina on the subject of the distribution act of the extra session.

Mr. *Calhoun* also presented resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, in relation to, the controversy between Virginia and New York, upon the subject of fugitive slaves; accompanied by the report of the Committee, on Federal Relations of that Legislature, and a law similar to the one adopted by Virginia.

Mr. C. showed what was the dangerous tendency of the movements of the Abolitionists. He maintained that if the course adopted by them was persisted in, it would end in a dissolution of the Union—a total overturow of the Government. He showed that a state of things had already transpired by the action of the North on the question, which rendered intercourse of the South with the North unsafe. He said this with profound regret. His remarks will be published hereafter.

The Senate took up for consideration the resolution introduced by Mr. Clay a few days ago instructing the Committee on the public Lands to inquire into the propriety of distributing to the assenting State the proportion of the proceeds of the public lands which the State of Alabama refused to receive, or that others might refuse to receive.

This resolution elicited an interesting debate, which occupied the Senate till its adjournment, at a late hour.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After some previous business

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution in the case of *Jno. Q. Adams*.

Mr. *Adams* rose, and with some remarks, said that if any gentleman would move to lay the whole subject on the table, he would forbear to proceed further in his defence.

Mr. *Botts*, of Virginia, moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The question was then taken on the motion and decided—yeas 106, nays 93.

So the resolutions of *Mr. Gilmore, Marshall*, and *Sumner*, were laid on the table.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Turney to reconsider the motion to receive the petition presented by Mr. Adams was laid on the table.

Mr. *Wise* called for the yeas and nays which was taken, and resulted—yeas 144, nays 52.

So the vote having been reconsidered, Mr. Meriwether who made the motion withdrew it, and this bringing the question direct on the reception of the petition, Mr. M. moved on that question, the previous question.

Mr. *Campbell* called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered and resulted—yeas 40, nays 160.

So the House refused to receive the petition.

The *Speaker* then said that the next business in order was the reception of petitions, and called for petition from Massachusetts—

Mr. *Adams* rose and said that he had two petitions of the same tenor and effect as the one the House had just refused to receive, one from New York and one from Pensylvania. He mentioned this to show that the feeling which influenced the petitions of Haverhill, was not confined to them only.

Mr. *Bowen* asked what part of New York that petitions came from. He wished to know what portion of the people of New York would petition on such a subject.

Mr. *Adams* replied that the gentleman would see that if the House would consent to receive the petitions. In the present disposition of the House, however, he would preserve the petitions for a future occasion.

Mr. *Adams* then continued the presentation of Abolition petition of every description, such as petitions for the abolishment of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia; for the recognition of the independence of Hayti; remonstrating against the admission of Texas into the Union; against the admisson of Florida; for the repeal of the 21st rule; to remove the seat of Government to one of the free States in the alternative of refusing to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; censuring the conduct of the American Consul at Nassau, New Providence, in relation to mutineers of the Creole, and requesting his recall. Some of these petitions coming under the 21st rule, were not received, and others had the question of reception raised on them, and that question was, in each case, laid on the table. Mr. Adams, in conclusion, said that he had now got through with all his petitions, with the exception of the two to dissolve the Union, and, as he had before observed, he would, in the present disposition of the House, preserve them for a future occasion.

Other petitions were presented from Massachusetts, also from Maine, and New Hampshire, when The House adjourned.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1842.

SENATE.

Mr. Tallmadge said, he also had a number of petitions on the same subject, (the Bankrupt law,) praying that the law may not be interfered with. He replied to Mr. Benton, and commented with much severity on his course in relation to the law, and ascribed the distresses of the country, which the law was intended to alleviate, to the policy of Mr. B. and *his political friends*. He had no heart to refuse relief to the sufferings which he had been so prominently instrumental in inflicting on the country. Mr. Benton, without rising from his seat, said that was false. Several Senators called to order, and order being restored, Mr. Tallmadge recapitulated what he had said, and remarked that it was in parliamentary language, and he would repeat it. Mr. Benton. "And I say again it is false." The cries to order were loudly reiterated, and Mr. Clay said he hoped the Senator would be compelled to take his seat. Mr. Benton. "The Senator is in his seat." Mr. Clay. "The Senator has no right to speak while in his seat, and if he speaks to me, I shall use such language as his course deserves." Mr. Benton. "I hope that language will be followed by corresponding action." This taunt evidently stung to the quick, but a reply was prevented by the loud and incessant calls to order.—*Mercury*.

Chinese Affairs.—The recent arrival from Canton does not bring any news of consequence. The capture of Amoy, a city to the north of Canton, is confirmed and the particulars of the fight given. The Chinese fought better than at Canton, but with no better result. Yet these people will learn to fight after a while, as the Russians did under the instructions of Charles of Sweden, and if they do, this little marauding force of the English will be spoiled. The English have captured Canton, and then evacuated it, and are just in the same situation as before, except that they have incurred the bitterest hatred of the people. This is shown in various ways—but especially that the supply of teas in Canton is almost stopped, while the people are secretly and openly renewing the fortifications and putting all manner of obstructions into the passages up to the city. China gives no evidence of feeling this blow to one of her coast cities—it throbs not back to her heart—the mighty mass of national prejudice, even the inert weight of mere population, is an obstacle that the English have as yet made no progress in subduing. In the meantime, they are dying of disease—an enemy that cares little for improvements in gunnery and ship building—they suffer the loss of an immense trade, and it will be found in the end that the plunder will not go far to repay the cost of the armament. Thus they tried to put Amoy to ransom as they had done Canton, but the people replied, you may destroy our city, if you please—we can pay you nothing.

Candidates for Sheriff.

☞ Col. R. W. Long is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ Hezekiah Turner, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

MARRIED,

In Lincoln County, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Hamby, Mr. William T. Sripp to Miss Harriet, daughter of Robert Johnson, Esq.

DIED,

At his residence in Hillsboro', on the 29th ult., the Hon. William Norwood, late one of the Judges of the Superior Court of this State, aged about 70 years.

At Washington City, on the 21st instant, William Lowndes, infant son of Hon. Green W. Caldwell, of North Carolina.

On the 9th instant, at the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, very suddenly, Andrew Dees Esq., aged 66 years.

In Yorkville, Gibson County, Tenn., on the 13th ultimo, Maj. George Locke, formerly of Salisbury, N. C., aged 44 years.—*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Drug-Store, by C. B. WHEELER.

February 18, 1842.

THE PAST.

BY SAMUEL WOODWORTH.

The Past! *What is it,* but a faded dream
Of promised joy!—of bubbles on a stream,
Which flow unceasing to a shoreless sea,
The boundless ocean of eternity.
The Past! *Where is it?* In the eternal mind.
It still exists, to all the *Future* join'd
In one vast panorama to mortal eye
Sees but the *Present*, as it passes by.
The Past! *Why* is it that it leaves behind
So sad a legacy to all mankind?
Memory looks back with vain regrets and tears,
While lingering o'er the urn of wasted years.
The Past! How is it that we don't improve
From these instructive pictures as they move?
Precept—experience—how can man demur!
"Be wise to-day,—'tis madness to defer!"
Thus mourn the humble, with the grave in view,
Thus teach the wise—and what they teach is true.
But hope—vain hope—illusive hope, still smiles;
Points to the Future, flatters and beguiles—
All trust her treacherous promises too far,
The bubble bursts—and we are *what we are.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Odds and Ends.—"How can you find time for such things?" asked Miss Celestina Johnson of our friend Ellen, on seeing her engaged in knotting a bead purse for a *fair* that the ladies were getting up for the benefit of the village Lyceum.

"I will tell you," said Ellen. "You see how that quilt is made up of rags, which many people would have thrown away as utterly useless!—Sewed together, they make quite an imposing appearance. Just so I manage my odds and ends, and shreds and patches of time. How many little intervals do we waste, which seem nothing in themselves, but which, if patched together, form an imposing aggregate!"

"What a very odd person!" thought Miss Celestina.

Ah, Ellen! there is more wisdom than you imagined in your remark. It contains the secret of all great achievements. We that complain so much of the shortness of life, scatter its golden moments as the spendthrift does his copper coin. If we will reckon up those "odds and ends of time," which we are apt to regard as so unimportant and unavailable, we shall find that they form a frightful portion of our little span of existence.

"THEY."

A great many excellent people have had their worldly prospects entirely destroyed, and hundreds, nay thousands, have had their hearts wrung with anguish in consequence of the slanders of the family of "*They*." If a man repeats a slander in the street, and he is asked who told him so, its answer is, "*They* said so." "*They*" ought to be hooted out of society; "*They*" have done more mischief in the domestic and social circles than any other family under heaven. How easy it is for a slander to be propagated, which perhaps may ruin a young man's prospects forever; and it must be borne in mind that "*They*" are always implicitly believed. A friend meets another in the street, and asks if he has seen Mr. Q. that morning. His answer is no, that he had been gambling all night. The response is—it is impossible, for he drank tea with me last evening and did not leave until 10 o'clock; who told you so? "*They*" told me so, is the answer, and as he desired a favor of me to-day, I shall not grant it until I know the truth of the business, for I don't intend to assist gamblers. So poor Mr. Q. who had always borne a good character—who drank tea with his neighbor, and who, on his return to his residence, retired to rest—and, withal, never saw a gambling table in his life, is branded with the title of *gambler*, because "*They*" said so. A slander is like dust; it finds its way into the most remote recesses, and spreads like the clouds, over the whole face of the heavens. We close this little essay by advising our readers to place very little or no confidence in any story, whose propagator is "*They*." "They" should never be believed in religion, morals, politics, or in any matter pertaining to social life.

Deceiving Children.—Dr. B. was called to visit a sick boy, twelve years of age. As he entered the house, the mother took him aside and told him, she could not get her boy to take any medicine, except she deceived him.

"Well, then," said Dr. B., "I shall not give him any. He is old enough to be reasoned with."

He went to the boy, and after an examination, said to him, "My little man, you are very sick, and you must take some medicine. It will taste badly, and make you feel badly, for a while; and then I expect it will make you feel better."

The doctor prepared the medicine, and the boy took it, like a man, without the least resistance; and he would take from his mother any that the physician had prescribed; but he would take nothing else from her. She had so often deceived him, and told him "it was good," when she gave him medicines, that he would not trust to any thing she said. But he saw at once that Dr. B. was telling him the truth, and trusted him; he knew, when he took the bitter draught, just what to expect.

This simple incident contains instruction of deep and solemn importance, deserving the careful consideration of every parent.—"Honesty," with children, as well as with others, and in all circumstances, "is the best policy."—*Sunday School Visitor.*

The following is a report made by the committee on SHEEP, at the Worcester cattle show: "A sheep should be judged of like a dandy, by the fineness of his coat. We beg pardon of the sheep for the comparison—but it is apt! In both cases the coat is the most valuable part of the animal. What is a sheep good for without a fleece? And what is a dandy good for without a coat?"

The Gallon Law.—An old fellow in Rankin county, (says the Vicksburg Whig,) lately made the following argument against the law: "I'm agin it, because suppose a man's got two dollars, and he wants some sugar and coffee for his wife and children. Now then he can't buy less than a gallon of whiskey, and that costs two dollars. Well, what's his wife and children to do for sugar and coffee?"

We look on this as conclusive.

Valuable Receipts.—Those who make candles will find it a great improvement to steep the wicks in lime; they will burn clear, and the tallow will not "run."

Brittania ware should be first rubbed gently with a woollen cloth and sweet oil, then washed in warm suds and rubbed with soft leather and whiting.—Thus treated, it will retain its beauty to the last.

New iron should be very gradually heated at first; after it has become inured to the heat, it is not likely to crack.

It is a good plan to put new earthen ware into cold water, and let it heat gradually until it boils, then cool again.

The oftener carpets are shaken the longer they will wear; the dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads.

Do not wrap knives and forks in woollens—wrap them in a good strong paper. Steel is injured by laying in woollens.

Brass andirons should be cleansed, done up in papers, and put in dry places during the summer.

It is easy to have a supply of horse radish all winter. Have a quantity grated while the root is in perfection, put it into bottles, fill it with vinegar, and keep it corked tight.—*Western Farmer.*

"I say, mister, do you belong to the church?" asked a passer by of a rum loving customer who had "brought up" against the meeting house. "No, not exactly, but I am leaning that way," he hiccuped.

There is nothing formidable about death but the consequences of it, and these we ourselves can regulate and control. The shortest life is long enough if it lead to a better, and the longest life too short if it do not.—*Lacon.*

Sentiment.—"Behold my Flora, how glorious nature looks in her bloom! The trees are filled with blossoms, the wood is dressed in its green livery, and the plain is carpeted with grass and flowers."

"Yes, Charles; I was thinking of the same thing. Those flowers are dandelions, and when they are gathered and put into a pot, with a piece of good fat pork, they make the best greens in the world!"

Cruelty to children.—"Jim, does your mother ever scold you?" "No; something worse than that." "Does she ever whip you, Jim?" "No; never whips me, but washes my face every morning!"

While Napoleon was inspecting some of the outpost of his army, at night, previous to the battle of Jena, he was challenged by a sentry, and, not answering, was fired upon. The soldier was brought before Napoleon and *reprimanded for not taking better aim*, and told to be more sure of his mark the next day.

Educate a community in the idea that to work with the hands is degrading and dishonorable, and you educate them for vice and misery.

"He is too big for his business," as the lady said of the sweep who was stuck fast in the chimney.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
PATRIARCH,
Or, Family Library Magazine.

PATRONIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES.

Editorial Department superintended

BY REV. R. W. BAILEY.

The great object of the work will be to define and enforce the relative duties of the different members of the family as such; comprehensively embracing the subject of domestic Education, and social obligation. When we consider the influence which members of the same family exert over each other, to educate and to mould the character, it may be truly said that families, more properly than individuals, are the materials out of which society is constituted, and which, indeed, form the essential character of nations in their intellectual, moral, political and physical peculiarities.

Self-Education, therefore, intellectual, moral, and physical,—relative duties in the influence one member of the family may have over others, particularly that of the parent over the children;—in short, all that may contribute to form society in its individual and collective character to mental intelligence, physical energy, and moral power, all that can contribute to social refinement and happiness, it will be the aim of this Periodical to aid and enforce.

The Family is regarded as an Elementary School, and as such, well fitted to its ends, and necessarily exerts the most important influence on the entire character of its inmates through every grade of education. Rightly disciplined, it brings a powerful aid to other schools, and may even supply the want of them where they are inaccessible.

It will be attempted to aid parents to conduct the education of their children, particularly by giving a judicious direction to the reading—the social principle; self-improvement, and habits of industry, to enforce a salutary family discipline, to excite children to subordination and filial respect, to aid youth of both sexes to enter respectably into society, to make, in the result, good citizens, and a happy nation.

The Patriarch will be published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, with a clear type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, suited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delayed till March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price $1 per annum in advance. It will thus be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications. The reading matter will be increased as soon as the extent of the subscription will justify it, and the publisher hopes to interest his readers so far that they will soon call for the Monthly issue of the numbers at double the price.

In this enterprize the Editor bespeaks and confidently anticipates the ardent co-operation of Clergymen and parents, whose labors, this work will be found calculated to aid and relieve. It will also be bespeak the attention of the Statesman to support and extend the circulation of a little volume, which is wholly adapted to form good citizens and to bless the country. Every Philanthropist will feel that such a Book should be placed in every family, and read by every member of it.

At the low price stated, it is manifest expensive agencies cannot be employed. All Clergymen and Postmasters, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit payment.

Money, current where the subscriber lives, will always be received.

Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch may be made to Jonathan Leavitt, 14 John Street, N. York; or to Joseph Etter, Washington, D. C., (post paid.)

All communications concerning the Editorial Department may be made to Rev. R. W. Bailey, No 14 John street, New York.

To Editors: Publishers of newspapers who will insert the prospectus of the Patriarch, and send a copy of the paper containing it to the Native American Washington, D. C., will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The proprietors of this old established and universally popular family Journal, would deem it superogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence. Age ustrulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be FIRST in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.

The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly pursuing a straight forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronise the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of original *American Tales*, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingrahame, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the *American Family Newspaper.*

Foreign Literature and News.

Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Lands, and our extensive arrangements will furnish, after reader our *Prices Current of inestimable interest* to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES,

and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as

Mrs. C. Lee Hentz,	Mrs. S. C. Hall,
Charles Dickens, (Boz,)	Professor Dunglison,
Professor Ingrahame,	M. M'Michael,
T. S. Arthur,	Miss Ellen S. Rand,
J. Sheridan Knowles,	George P. Morris,
Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud,	Mrs. Gore,
Douglass Jerrold,	Joseph R. Chandler,
Miss Sedgwick,	Miss Leslie,
Wm. E. Burton,	Professor J. Frost,
Lieut. G. W. Patten,	Lydia H. Sigourney,
Thos. Campbell,	Hon. Robert T. Conrad,
Miss Mitford,	Robert Morris,
Professor Wines,	Mrs. C. H. W. Esling,
E. L. Bulwer,	A. Green, Jr.,
Joseph C. Neal,	John Neal,
Thos. G. Spear,	Countess of Blessington,
Capt. Marryatt, R. N.	Lucy Seymour.
R. Penn Smith,	

TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are $2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will officiate to procure ten new subscribers, and send us $15, *per money and postage free*, we will receipt for one for each. Seven copies for $10, three copies for $5, or one copy three years for $5.

CLUBBING.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $5.

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $10.

Address, M'MAKIN & HOLDEN.
Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will add to their many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

Journal of Banking;

BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain—

1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove unuseful to Merchants and other productive members of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair, and the type good. The price will be

For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year.

For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each.

For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each.

In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly*. As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once* for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided ONE THOUSAND Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BROWN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform,
Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited
BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at grocery [illegible] while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement [illegible] cease forgone, and no labor deemed too severe to [illegible] ance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a large subscription be had, before the publication can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of fifty cents a copy. Where single copies are taken the payment must be made invariably upon the receipt of the first number.

Postmasters, publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel are authorised agents.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

AMOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.

2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.

3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal altercations, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the ruder portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE—*One Dollar per annum, paid in advance.* No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value.

To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves.

All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid.

As to the postage on this paper it will be but one cent to one, and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding *One Dollar and Thirty-six Cents.*

Washington City, D. C., December 10, 1841.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, as compressed, to bring them into a reasonable, or tradable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we, have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as *fast* as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the sejournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES AND SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $2 per annum, *in advance.* The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, FEBRUARY 18, 1842.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Iron,	4½ a 7
Beef,	3½ a 4½	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	30 a 35	Molasses,	50 a 62½
Do (apple)	25 a	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oats,	15 a 18
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4 a 4½
Bagging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	12½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12½
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (loaf,)	18 a 20
Corn,	20 a 25	Salt, (bu.)	$1 25 a $1 50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (sack)	$3 75 a $4 00
Flour,	$4 50 a $5 00	Steel, (blister)	10 a
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Do (cast	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tallow,	12½
Do Oil,	90 a $1	Whiskey,	25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C., FEBRUARY 1, 1842.

Beef, (scarce)	3	Flour,	$6 00 a $6
Bacon,	8 a 9	Feathers,	40 a 45
Butter,	12½ a 20	Lard, (scarce)	7 a 8
Beeswax,	25 a 28	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bagging,	20 a 25	Oats,	37 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)	$4 a $5
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	7 a 8	Salt, (sack)	$2 75
Corn, (scarce)	a 50	Do (bushel)	87½ a $1

AT CAMDEN, S. C., JANUARY 26, 1842.

Beef,	4 a 5	Cotton,	5 a 8½
Bacon,	8½ a 10	Corn,	50
Butter,	15 a 18	Flour,	$7 00
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 40
Bagging,	26	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	12½	Molasses,	33 a 50
Coffee,	15 a 16	Oats,	45 a 56